

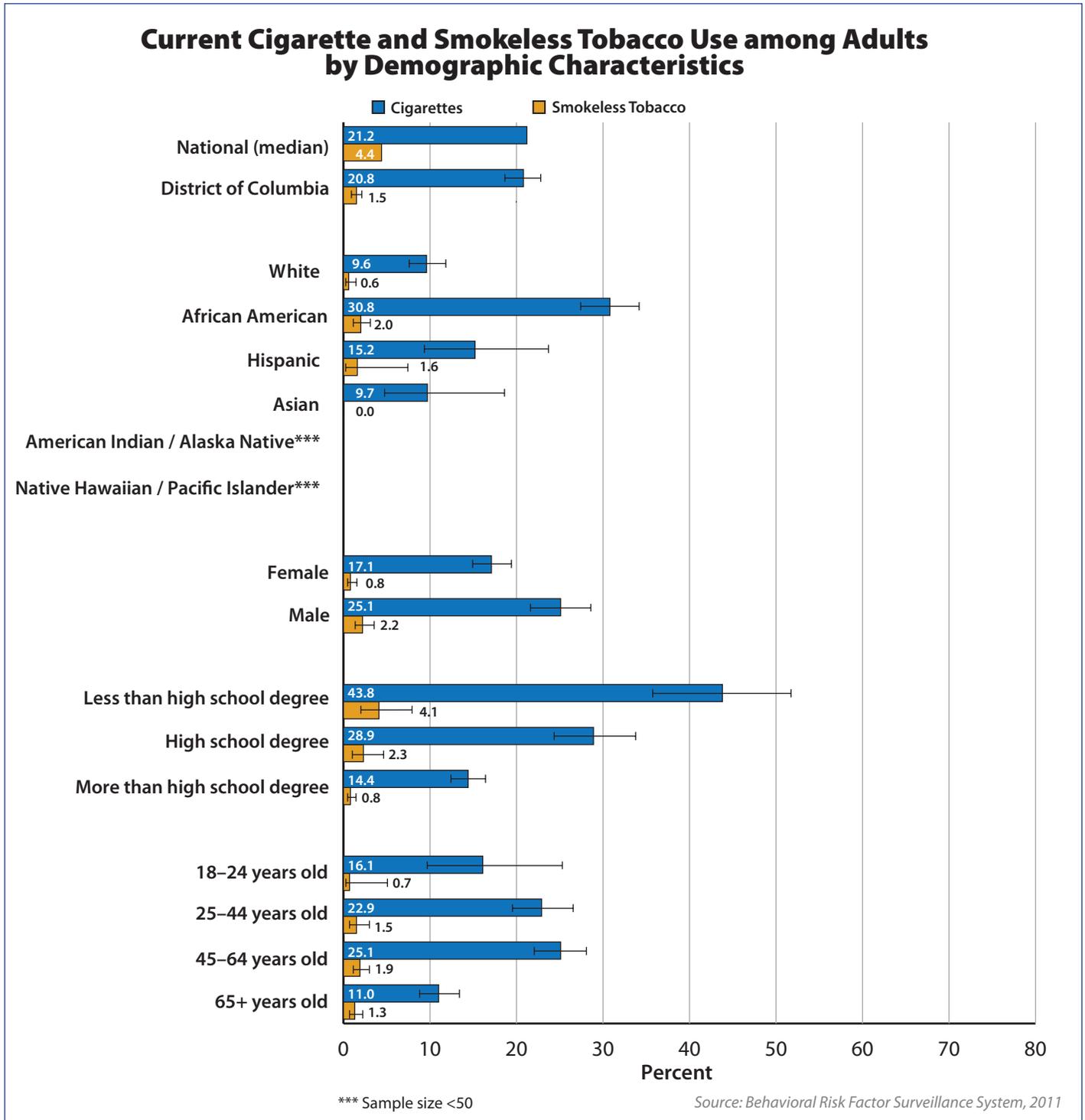
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Monitor

Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use

In the District of Columbia, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 20.8% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. The District of Columbia ranked 22nd among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 1.5% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. The District of Columbia ranked 3rd among the states.



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Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use

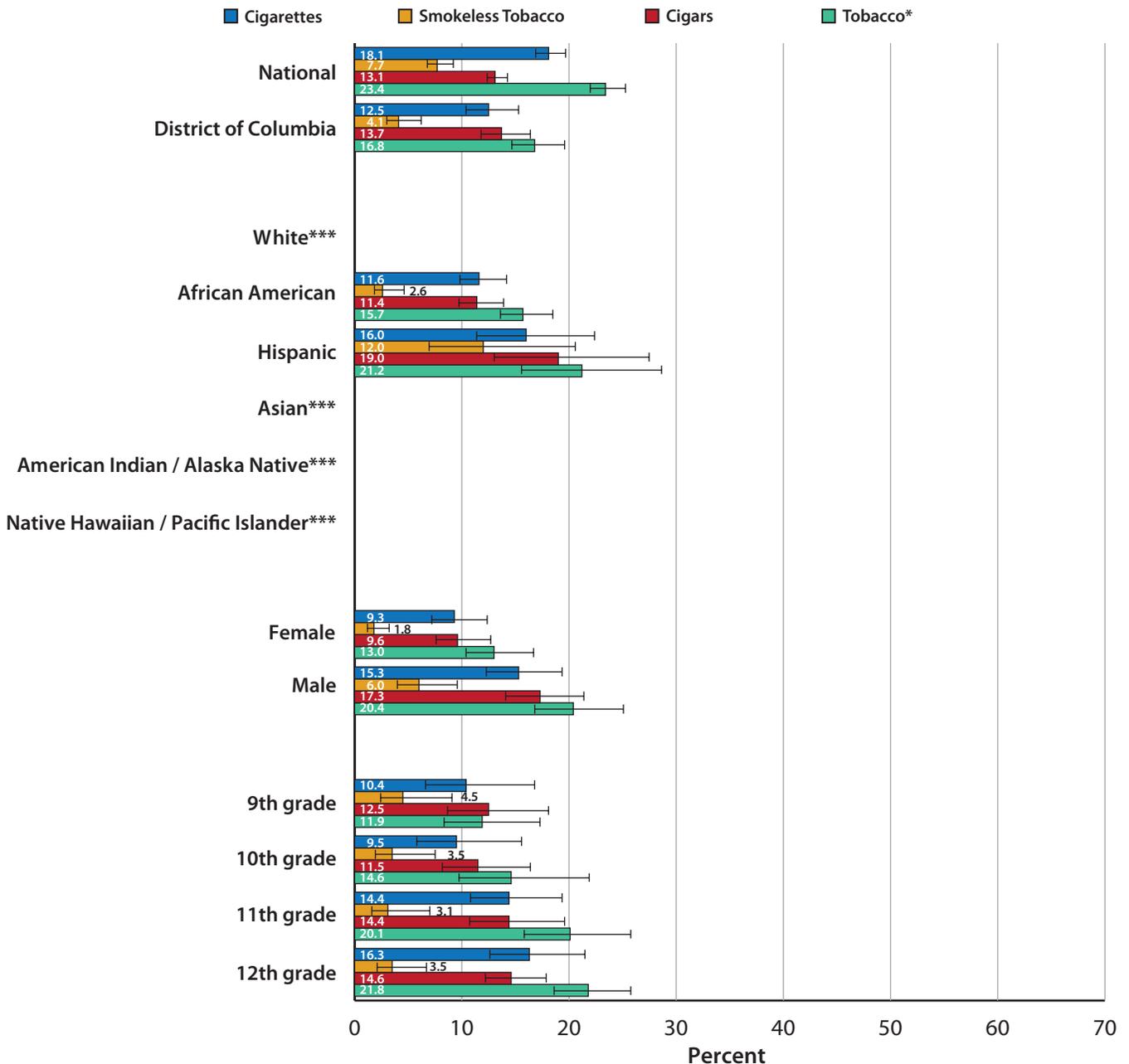
In District of Columbia, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 12.5% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. District of Columbia ranked 4th among 44 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco was 4.1% in 2011. The range across 40 states was 3.5% to 16.9%. District of Columbia ranked 3rd among 40 states.

The percentage of youth who currently smoke cigars was 13.7% in 2011. The range across 37 states was 5.0% to 18.3%. District of Columbia ranked 18th among 37 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use tobacco (i.e., cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars) was 16.8% in 2011. The range across 36 states was 7.8% to 31.9%. District of Columbia ranked 3rd among 36 states.

Tobacco Use among High School Students by Demographic Characteristics



* Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars

*** Sample size <100

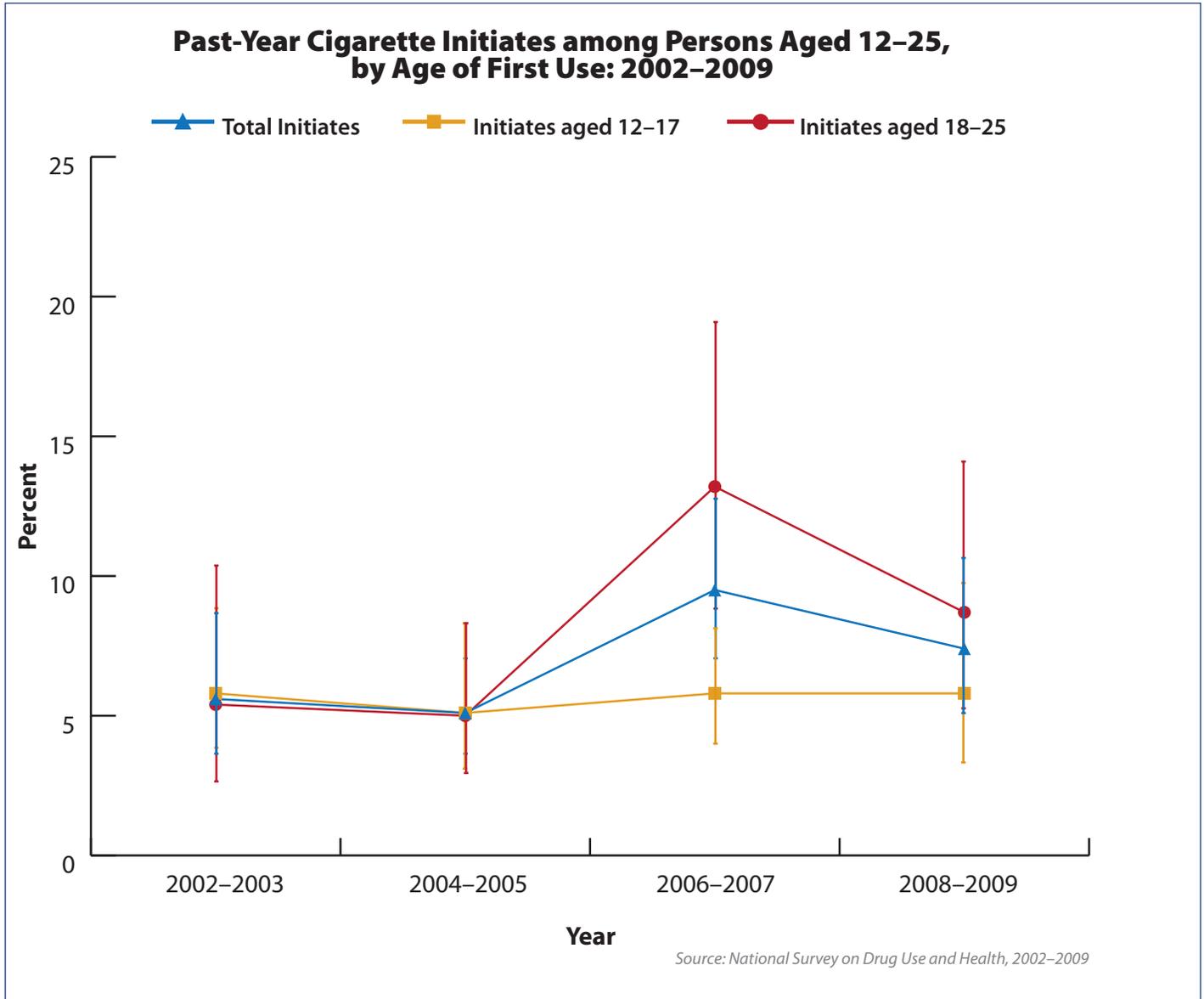
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011

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Past-Year Cigarette Initiation

In 2008-2009, of all District of Columbia youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 5.8% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 24th in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 8.7% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 27th in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.



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Protect

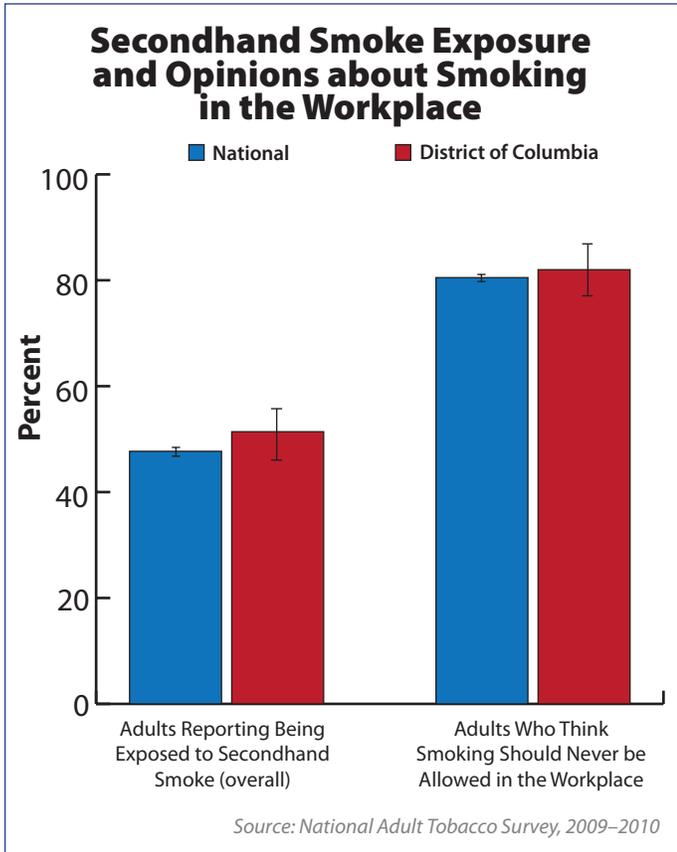
Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was higher in the District of Columbia than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in the District of Columbia was 51.4%, ranking 43rd among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of District of Columbia adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.

Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
51.4%	18.8%	12.9%	14.6%	39.5%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

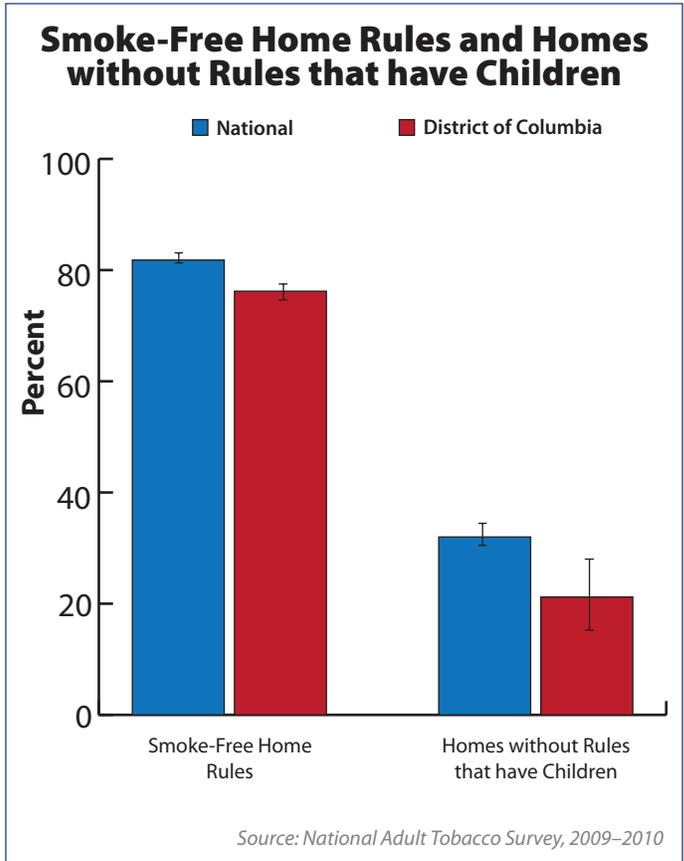


Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 82.0% of adults in the District of Columbia thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking 20th among the states.

Smoke-Free Home Rules

In 2009-2010, 76.2% of adults in District of Columbia reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 41st among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 21.2%, ranking 3rd among the states.



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State Smoke-Free Policy

As of June 30, 2012, the District of Columbia had a smoke-free law that prohibits smoking in indoor areas of workplaces, restaurants, and bars. The state allowed communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

Smoke-Free Legislation			
Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

* Designated Smoking Areas
 † Ventilated Smoking Areas
 ‡ No Restrictions
 ¶ Allowed smoking in venues that prohibit minors

^a Allowed for non-hospitality workplaces.
^b Prohibited for non-hospitality workplaces.

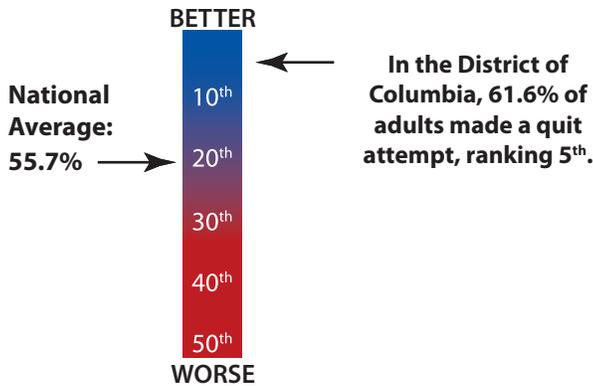
Note: Not all footnotes may be used. Source: STATE System, June 2012

Offer

Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 61.6% of District of Columbia adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking 5th among the states.

Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009-2010

Quitline Utilization

In 2010, the District of Columbia quitline received 5,725 calls, and 2,052 tobacco users (an estimated 2.5% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

In 2010, the District of Columbia's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobacco-dependence treatment. The District of Columbia provided full coverage for all nicotine replacement therapies, full coverage for varenicline, full coverage for bupropion, and no coverage for counseling (individual or group).

Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications			
Comprehensive Coverage			
 No			
NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes	 No

^a Pregnant women only
^b Fee-for-service only
^c Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used. Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

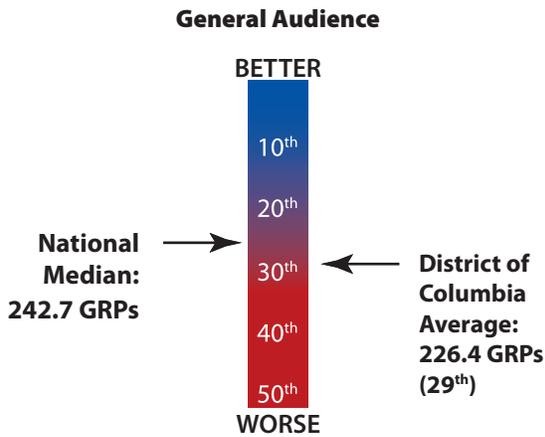
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Warn

Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity

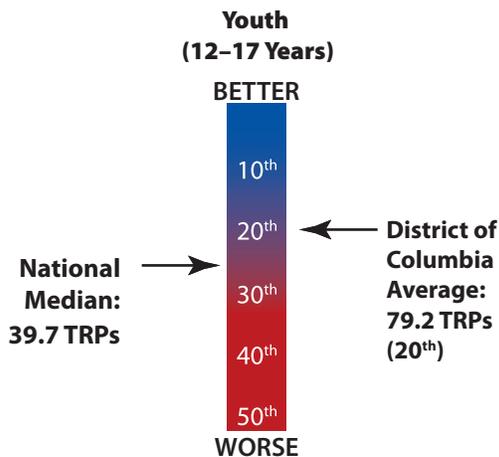
CDC *Best Practices* recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. District of Columbia had an average of 226.4 general audience GRPs and 79.2 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter



Source: CDC/OSH

Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

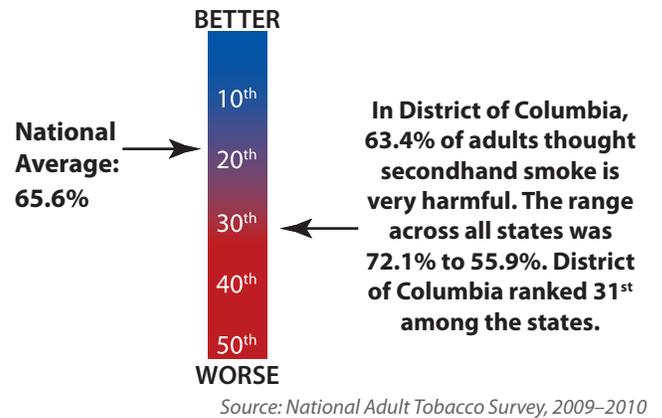


Source: CDC/OSH

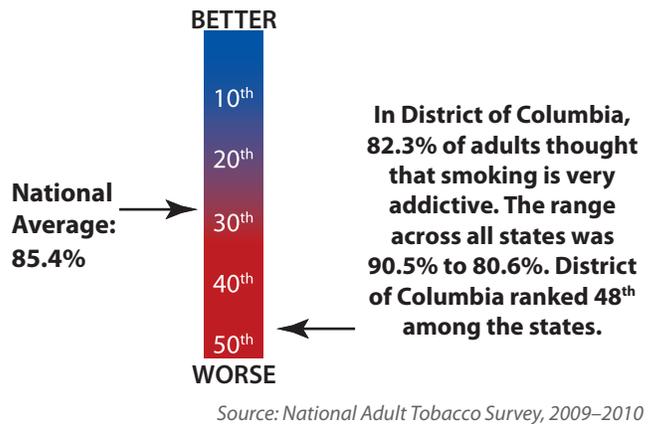
Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco

In the District of Columbia, 63.4% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009-2010. Additionally, 82.3% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

Secondhand Smoke



Addictiveness of Smoking



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Enforce

State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, District of Columbia allowed local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, tobacco product sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

State Allows Local Laws		
Promotion	Sampling	Display
 Yes	 Yes	 Yes

Source: STATE System, June 2012

Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure

As of June 30, 2012, the District of Columbia required all establishments selling cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products over-the-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.

Over-the-Counter Licensure and Penalties				
Over-the-Counter License Required	Minimum License Fee	Renewal Required (& Frequency)	Penalty to Business	Licensure Includes Smokeless Tobacco
 Yes	\$15.00	 Yes^a	 Yes^b	 Yes

^a Annually
^b Civil Penalty, Fine

*Note: Not all footnotes may be used.
Source: STATE System, June 2012*

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Raise

Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in District of Columbia was \$2.50 per pack, ranking 10th among the states. There were no taxes on cigars, but little cigars were taxed at \$2.50 per pack of 20. The tax on smokeless tobacco was \$0.75 per ounce for both chewing tobacco and snuff.

Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In District of Columbia, 93.0% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 7.0% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that District of Columbia smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$6.48 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The District of Columbia did not have any reportable data on the average price paid for the last carton of cigarettes bought by smokers in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.

Amount of Cigarette Excise Tax

